

NO MASSACRE IN PEKING

Foreign Marines, Under Admiral Seymour, Said to Be at the Chinese Capital.

All the Legations Reported to Have Been Safe Last Sunday, but the Situation was Then Extremely Critical.

MANY WILD RUMORS FROM SHANGHAI

Emperor Is Alleged to Be Dead, and the Empress to Have Committed Suicide.

Imperial Palace Burned—Hundreds of Boxers Slain—Taku Forts Not Bombarded by Americans—Cavalry Ready to Go.

LONDON, June 21, 3:50 a. m.—The reports of Admiral Seymour's arrival at Peking and of the safety of the foreign legations, originating from Chinese sources and cabled here from Shanghai, are still unverified. However, the Italian consul at Shanghai has wired to the Italian foreign minister, Marquis Visconti Venosta, that the legations are safe.

The rebellion is spreading far and wide. There is an impression in diplomatic circles here and on the continent that the allies have not yet grappled with the situation effectively and even fifty thousand troops would be powerless to control China.

The latest story sent out by the Shanghai gossip is that Prince Tuan, president of the Tsung Li Yamen, has burned the imperial palace at Peking and murdered the Emperor and that the Empress dowager has killed herself. The effect of the bombardment of the Taku forts, as described by the Shanghai correspondents, was gory in the extreme, nothing less than "rivers of blood" and "mutilated corpses piled up inside the forts."

The Russians guarding Tien-Tsin, according to another report, fired artillery and rifles June 15 at a range of fifty yards into dense crowds of attacking Boxers and killed three hundred.

Japan, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Yokohama, intends to land an expedition at Foo-Chow.

The first dispatch from Shanghai yesterday said: "Reports from Chinese sources, credited by the local foreign officials here, say the legations at Peking were safe June 17 (Sunday) and that Admiral Seymour, with the relieving column, reached Peking that day."

500 CHINESE KILLED.

A news agency dispatch from Shanghai, dated June 20, says: "After an arduous march and frequent fighting with the Chinese, Vice Admiral Seymour arrived at Peking on Sunday afternoon. On five occasions the Chinese attacked the column in great force. There were many mounted men among the Chinese, but most of the natives were badly armed. At times they fought with admirable courage and bravery. The losses of the Chinese during the march are estimated at five hundred killed. The losses of the foreigners were trifling."

"The exact state of affairs inside Peking is impossible to describe in view of the many conflicting reports, nothing having been received from the legations or foreigners there."

"Surprise is expressed at the fact that a large force of Indian troops has not been ordered here."

"The Peking news wired to-day emanated from the administrator of the Chinese telegraphs. Merchant steamers are not allowed to proceed to Tien-Tsin, and vessels on their way there have returned to Che-Foo. Correspondence with Tien-Tsin is difficult. The Chinese Merchants' Company has ceased sending vessels northward."

"It is learned authentically that an understanding exists between Great Britain and the viceroys of Nankin and Wu-Chang, which accounts for the quietness of the Yang-Tse valley. It is reported that Siu is executing large bodies of suspects daily."

"The British armored cruiser Undaunted arrived at Woo-Sung yesterday, and cleared for action while passing the forts, as a precautionary measure."

"Wire communication between Tien-Tsin and Peking is impossible. The foreign officials here are totally ignorant of the state of affairs in the north."

DISPATCH FROM ADMIRAL BRUCE.

The British Admiralty has received a cablegram from Rear Admiral Bruce, dated Taku, June 18, via Che-Foo, June 20. After a mere mention of the capture of the forts at Taku, Admiral Bruce adds: "The Chi-

ship Algerine, and the German gunboat Uliris participated in the engagement.

AMERICANS WERE INACTIVE.

Did Not Take Part in the Bombardment of the Taku Forts.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Navy Department has just given out the following statement regarding the contents of a dispatch from Admiral Kempff, brought from Taku to Che-Foo and forwarded by Commander Tausig, of the Yorktown:

"The department has received a cablegram from Admiral Kempff, dated June 20. He says the Taku forts were captured by the other foreign forces; that heavy firing was heard at Tien-Tsin on the evening of the 17th inst. He is making common cause with the foreign powers for general protection. There were 200 Americans ashore. On May 31 the number of foreign troops at Peking was 430. There are 6,000 men ashore now at Che-Foo and about 3,000 troops, Russian, German and English have just arrived."

Owing to the disinclination of Acting Secretary Hackett to take the responsibility upon his shoulders of making public any portion of Admiral Kempff's dispatch, it was not until late in the afternoon and after the President had given his approval that the rather meager statement of the admiral's communication was given out. It was then found to contain little that is new. Persistent inquiry developed the fact that the date of the cablegram was Che-Foo, June 20. The admiral's statement that heavy firing was heard at Tien-Tsin on the evening of the 17th, possibly is the basis for the report current in Europe that Peking was attacked that day by the foreign column, though it seems incredible that the sound of any such artillery as could have been carried by Admiral Seymour's light column could have been heard seventy-five miles, the distance from Peking to Tien-Tsin. It is possible that the admiral means that he himself at Taku heard heavy firing in progress at Tien-Tsin, thirty miles distant, though with an open river above him to that point the gunboats capable of navigating the channel lying at Tien-Tsin, it would seem that he should have been able to ascertain what the firing meant in the two days that elapsed between the 17th and the date of his dispatch.

Naval officers generally bitterly regret that Admiral Kempff was not in the fighting at Taku. Up to the receipt of his dispatch this afternoon they had continued to hope, even in the face of the foreign reports to the contrary, that the American naval forces had taken some part in repelling the attack of the Chinese forts.

As the admiral's account gives him twenty-eight votes out of the thirty, he was captured by "the other foreign forces," dismises that hope. The prevailing idea among the naval officers is that this reduction of the forts was absolutely necessary to the safe progress of any international relief expedition to Peking, and that Admiral Kempff should have found it to be within his duty in the protection of "all" American interests to have borne his part in the burden. Much depends, however, on the exact terms of his instructions, and in fact it is not yet known definitely whether or not he actually received all of his instructions. The responsible officials therefore, are making no criticisms of the admiral's conduct.

The administration is said to be very much embarrassed because of the length of time which necessarily will elapse before the United States military reinforcements reach China. When General MacArthur, at Manila, received instructions to send a regiment of infantry to Taku with all possible dispatch it was impossible for him to comply immediately because of raging storms. Had the orders for troops been issued when the troubles at Peking were reported to be inevitable it is more than likely that troops in the Philippines would have started before the prevailing typhoon made such a step impossible, and now would be on Chinese soil. This is every assurance that General MacArthur executed his instructions as promptly as possible and that the delay in the departure of the troops was due entirely to conditions that could not have been anticipated or guarded against.

An evidence of the total unpreparedness of the foreign colony in Peking for the Boxer uprising is afforded by a mail report to the State Department from Minister Conger, in which he wrote from Peking, April 16, 1900, that he had succeeded in obtaining permission from the Tsung Li Yamen to admit free of duty the goods to be placed on exhibition in the American warehouse in Shanghai to be established by the National Association of Manufacturers. Bond was to be given that none of the goods would be sold. Evidently the minister was zealously devoting his attention to the introduction of American wares into China, without apprehension of a reactionary movement.

SIXTH CAVALRY MAY GO.

Will Be Ready to Leave San Francisco on the 1st of July.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The dispatch from Shanghai last night to the effect that the United States transport Thomas with troops from Manila was diverted at Nagasaki and had arrived at Taku with 1,200 men is said by War Department officials to be without foundation. The records of the department show that the Thomas sailed from San Francisco June 16 with seven officers and 32 men aboard, bound direct for Manila. It is, of course, impossible that she could have arrived at Nagasaki June 1 and is due in Manila about July 1. She had aboard twelve men of the hospital corps in addition to her crew. The transport was now in use in the Logan, which is at Manila waiting for fair weather to convey the Ninth Infantry to Taku. She arrived at Manila June 14.

The government is in a position to forward reinforcements to China from San Francisco without the loss of much time, as arrangements have already been completed for the dispatch of two squadrons of the Sixth Cavalry, numbering about 900 men, and a battalion of engineers, numbering 230 men, to Manila by the transport Grant, which is scheduled to sail from San Francisco about the 1st proximo. The original intention was to send this force to Manila for the relief of volunteer troops to be brought home for discharge Jan. 30 next. In case it is desired it is a simple matter to change the destination of the Grant from Manila to Taku and by so doing place over 1,000 well-drilled troops at the disposal of the officer in command of the American forces in China. The Grant is a fast ship and can make the run between San Francisco and Taku in about thirty days. Such an assignment would have a double purpose. It would augment the strength of American forces in China and at the same

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INDIANIANS, TOO

ALL DELEGATES GETTING ON THE ROOSEVELT BAND WAGON.

Sentiment of Republicans in This State Has Influenced Their Representatives at Philadelphia.

MEETING THIS MORNING

AT WHICH A DEFINITE PLAN OF ACTION WILL BE AGREED ON.

Twenty-Eight Out of the Thirty Delegates in Favor of Nominating the New York Favorite.

ROOM FOR GOVERNOR MOUNT

WHO WILL SECOND THE NOMINATION OF MCKINLEY TO-DAY.

Senator Fairbanks Overworked in Preparing the Platform Which Was Adopted Yesterday.

HIS VOICE NOT AT THE BEST

AND THE DELEGATES WERE RESTLESS WHILE HE WAS READING.

Indianians Not in Favor of Ex-Senator Quay's Proposition to Reduce Southern Representation.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—The Indiana delegation held a two hours' session this evening at its headquarters at the Lafayette. The meeting was without result in the way of positive declaration on any subject, although there was a free interchange of views by the delegates. Senator Fairbanks, worn out with the exacting labor of the past few days, retired to his room very early, begging his friends to excuse him from participating in the proceedings. In the forty-eight hours preceding he had only one hour's sleep, and was very near the point of physical exhaustion. He was, therefore, excused.

The vice presidential question was dodged to some extent, and it was decided that nothing should be done until to-morrow morning. The delegation will meet again at 9 o'clock, when a definite stand will be taken on the candidates. An informal canvass discloses the fact that the delegation, as a body, leans strongly toward Roosevelt for Vice President. Every Indiana delegate has twenty-eight votes out of the thirty. Telegrams from hundreds of leading Republicans of the State leave no doubt in the minds of the delegates that the Republican masses of Indiana want Roosevelt, and will not be satisfied with any other choice. The individual sentiment of nearly all the delegates being in accord with this expression it can be predicted with safety that the action of the delegation in the morning will be in recognition of the politics of the situation and for Roosevelt. This is likely also to be the action of many other state delegations. Indications late to-night point to the nomination of New York's Governor.

By common consent all open discussion of Senator Fairbanks as a vice presidential possibility dropped today. Every Indiana delegate pointed to a settlement of the question in a way to relieve his friends of the necessity of presenting his name to the convention. This is exactly as the senator and his friends would wish.

Governor Mount had quite a run to-day in the vice-presidential speculation. His name was energetically pressed upon the attention of several Western States, and he made important headway, apparently. Illinois was especially active in his behalf, and a canvass of the delegation this afternoon showed that he had twenty-two out of the forty-eight votes from that State. Even though nothing should come of the movement for him, he will beyond doubt have a flattering complimentary vote. The Governor is down for a speech seconding the renomination of President McKinley, and as he is in good trim he is expected to make a hit.

Senator Fairbanks was not in the best voice to-day when he was called on to read the report of the committee on resolutions. The convention, during part of the time taken by him in the reading of the report, was very restless, and two or three times there were demonstrations in different parts of the hall which drowned his voice. He was listened to with the closest attention, however, by the delegates, who had no difficulty in hearing him, and many times during the progress of the presentation of the report he was greeted with hearty applause. The platform, as adopted by the convention, is very largely the work of Senator Fairbanks. By reason of his intimate relations with the President and the President's counselors he was intrusted with the construction of all the resolutions which required especially delicate and careful treatment. The platform may therefore be relied upon to express the views of the administration in every particular.

There was considerable discussion by the Indiana delegation of the Quay amendment to the report of the committee on rules providing for reapportionment of delegates. The trend of the discussion indicated clearly that the delegation is against the amendment and that it will vote to sustain the report of the committee on rules without change. The South will vote almost unanimously against the Quay proposition, and that side will receive a great deal of practical support from stalwart administration leaders in other parts of the country.

Colonel Durbin has won the grateful appreciation of the Indiana visitors to the convention by many kindnesses to them while here. There is nothing he could do for their comfort he has left undone. He has been everywhere and has placed himself unreservedly at the disposal of his friends, his position on the national committee and his

wide acquaintance among public men having to do with the management of the convention enabling him to accomplish wonders in providing seats in the convention for those who had occasion to apply to him.

Senator Fairbanks, H. B. Gates and Robert Metzger, representing the Indiana delegation, this afternoon sent the following telegram to Senator Beveridge: "Hon. A. J. Beveridge, Indianapolis: The Indiana delegation unite in expressing their sincere sympathy with you in your sad bereavement." Many individual telegrams were sent to Senator Beveridge by his friends among the Indianians here. Several delegates spoke in terms of sympathy for Senator Beveridge in his affliction and provision was made for flowers for the funeral.

STATE DELEGATIONS.

Roosevelt Is the First Choice of Nearly All That Have Taken Action.

Associated Press Dispatch.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—A canvass of the different state delegations made to-night regarding the vice presidential situation indicates that there is no man who can compete with Roosevelt for the nomination. He is the first choice of nearly every delegation and as Doliver, the strongest candidate after Roosevelt, has said that he will not allow his name to go before the convention as being a candidate provided Roosevelt will accept it it is practically a one man affair. Eliminating Roosevelt from the question the canvass shows that the only candidates are Doliver, Long and Woodruff, although the latter has few promises of support outside his own delegation. Following are the statements from the various delegations:

IOWA—Governor Shaw and Lafayette Young, of Ohio, who have had charge of the Doliver vice presidential campaign during the convention, had to-night lost none of their hope and none of their courage when they reviewed the situation. "I don't care to enter into details," said Governor Shaw, "but I will say that we have never felt in better shape to nominate Mr. Doliver than at present. In view of course, impossible to predict what any political meeting will do, but the report prevalent to-night that the convention is to be stamped for Roosevelt has not caused us to become less sanguine. If the stampeding tactics fail with Governor Roosevelt, as we think they will, then it is pretty much Doliver and Long, and between the two we feel sure it is pretty much Doliver."

PENNSYLVANIA—"Pennsylvania stands pat," said ex-Senator Quay to-night. "We are still for Roosevelt for Vice President and expect to nominate him by acclamation. There is no necessity for a further caucus of the delegation, as we are a unit on this proposition."

INDIANA—The Indiana delegation discussed the Quay amendments to the report of the committee on rules and without taking a vote adjourned until Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, when they will also take a vote on a vice presidential preference.

OHIO—A curious situation exists in the Ohio delegation with respect to the vice-presidential nomination. To a man the delegates are enthusiastically loyal to President McKinley, and therefore they would not take any action on the vice-presidential question which would either embarrass him or the administration leaders. In the convention, if the roll is called on the nomination for Vice President, the Ohio delegation will vote solidly for some candidate, but who that man will be not even the delegation itself yet knows. Many of the delegates, in private conversation, frankly avow their preference for Governor Roosevelt. They would be glad to vote for him, but the delegation will vote as the leaders determine. This, they believe, will be satisfactory to President McKinley. The possibility has been suggested that in case no nominee for Vice President is made when Ohio is reached in the roll call of States the State will ask to be passed without recording its vote. The suggestion of such a proceeding meets with little favor, however, among the delegates, and it seems likely that the delegation will vote when its name is called.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Seven of the New Hampshire delegates will vote for Long and the remaining members of the delegation will support Roosevelt first, last and all the time. The seven Long men will vote for him on the first ballot, and after that, they say, they do not know what course will be followed. They will be guided by whatever the Bay State delegates do.

COLORADO—A number of the Colorado delegates called on the Massachusetts delegation to-night and proposed that if Massachusetts would oppose the amendment to the rules of the convention proposed by Senator Quay they would support Secretary Long for the vice presidency. The proposition was declined. A delegate from Colorado, however, said to-night that Roosevelt's name is placed before the convention to-morrow for Vice President the delegation will vote solidly for him. Roosevelt, he said, is very strong throughout the live-stock counties, and in fact, the whole State, and would poll 10,000 more votes for the national and state tickets than any other vice-presidential candidate now in the field.

OKLAHOMA—The Oklahoma delegation is a unit for the New Yorker for the vice presidency. If, however, his name does not go before the convention the delegation will be divided between Doliver and Woodruff. The delegates say they will be guided by what Kansas does.

TEXAS—The fight in the Texas delegation for national committeeman was settled this evening by the election of R. D. Hawley, of Galveston. E. H. R. Green will be a candidate for re-election to the chairmanship of the Republican state executive committee. The Texans will support Roosevelt for Vice President, but if he is not placed before the convention the delegation will divide its support between the Massachusetts and Iowa candidates.

NEBRASKA—"Nebraska at the present time stands solid for Doliver," said Delegate J. H. MacClay. "We think he is as good a man as can be nominated. He is a Western man and we favor him for that reason also. We, of course, have no idea that he can be nominated if Governor Roosevelt runs. In fact, we have received strong assurances from the Doliver men that they have no intention of forcing their man if New York can agree upon a man, and under such circumstances we would naturally vote for Roosevelt. If it is not Roosevelt we will stick to Doliver as long as his own delegation stands by him."

ILLINOIS—"We are for Long and Doliver," said National Committeeman Stewart, of Illinois, "but it is hard to say just how the delegation is divided. Probably about

(CONTINUED ON ELEVENTH PAGE.)

McKINLEY==ROOSEVELT

Ticket That Will Be Nominated by Republicans at Philadelphia To-Day.

Both will Be Chosen by Acclamation, all Avowed Candidates for the Vice Presidency Having Withdrawn.

ROOSEVELT WILL ACCEPT THE HONOR

Statement from Senator Hanna, Who Was Selected to Unravel the Snarl.

Pressure of Public Sentiment for the New Yorker was Too Strong to Be Overcome, and McKinley Declined to Interfere.

Convention Proceedings in Brief.

Second session called to order at 12:26 p. m. by Temporary Chairman Wolcott.

Presentation of survivors of the third Republican convention.

Report of committee on credentials.

Report of committee on organization.

Address by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, permanent chairman.

Presentation of gavel.

Report of committee on rules. Amendments and statement by Ex-Senator Quay.

Protest from Southern delegates. Action on two clauses postponed until to-day.

Others adopted.

Platform read by Senator Fairbanks and unanimously adopted.

Roll called for members of national committee and vice presidents of the convention.

Adjourned at 3:13 o'clock p. m. until 10 a. m. to-morrow on motion of Senator Foraker.

[For proceedings of the convention in detail and platform see Pages 5 and 7 of the Journal.]

To-Day's Program.

Third session of the convention will open at 10 a. m.

Action on contested portion of report of the committee on rules.

Nomination of a candidate for President.

Nomination of a candidate for Vice President.

Adjournment sine die if business be completed.

Special to the New York Tribune and Indianapolis Journal.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—Governor Roosevelt is to be the Republican nominee for the vice presidency. He will be chosen by acclamation to-morrow and will accept the honor offered him by the national convention. This decision was announced late this evening by Senator Hanna, of Ohio.

According to Mr. Hanna's statement all the avowed candidates for the vice presidency, Secretary Long, of Massachusetts; Representative Doliver, of Iowa; Lieutenant Governor Timothy L. Woodruff, of New York; and Irving M. Scott, of California, submitted to him, this evening, a proposal that, in the interest of party harmony, they, one and all, withdraw in Mr. Roosevelt's favor. After a free exchange of views, the ex-chairman of the national committee frankly told the four candidates that such a course would meet the full and cordial approval of the administration, whose only anxiety was to give the sentiment of the party and of the convention its freest expressions in the choice of a vice presidential nominee. Recognizing, as did the four candidates themselves, that it was the earnest wish of the convention that Governor Roosevelt should fill the second place on the national ticket, he heartily applauded their unselfish purpose in yielding their own creditable ambitions, and assured them that the end sought would be accomplished through Colonel Roosevelt's unquestioned and unconditional acceptance of the nomination.

TERMINATED IN SURRENDER.

Mr. Hanna's statement, once on the streets, the excitement of the peculiarly stirring and complicated canvass for the vice presidency which has filled the public eye for a week past suddenly and peacefully subsided. The singular and desperate contest of one man to escape a nomination sought to be thrust upon him by political forces, both friendly and hostile, had terminated in his surrender. The topic of political conditions had proved, as it is always likely to prove, too strong for the will of the single individual, however powerfully and persistently exerted. Colonel Roosevelt had become the victim of a movement, many of the influences behind which he was disposed to distrust and combat. At the same time he had been made the unwilling beneficiary of one of the most spontaneous and flattering personal tributes known to our recent politics.

Senator Hanna's rooms were visited this evening by Senators Allison and Spooner and other distinguished Republicans, and it was known that a conference was in progress upon the vice presidency. Later in the evening Congressman Doliver entered the Hotel Walton and sought out Senator Hanna. When, after a considerable time, Mr. Doliver came out of Sen-

ator Hanna's rooms he stated his name would not be presented to the convention as a candidate for Vice President. He also predicted the nomination of Governor Roosevelt.

Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, of New York, who was in his headquarters, two flights up stairs, said frankly that he doubted if he should be nominated for Vice President, and that in his opinion Governor Roosevelt would be nominated for Vice President by acclamation to-morrow.

HANNA WAS ARBITER.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., emerged from Senator Hanna's rooms about 11 o'clock, and said to the newspaper correspondents: "The matter of the vice presidency got into such a snarl that it was left to Senator Hanna for arbitration among the candidates, and he has given assurances that the nomination should go to New York and that the candidate would be Governor Roosevelt. Senator Hanna will soon make a public statement on this matter."

But Senator Hanna delayed making his announcement for some time, and it was apparent that he was awaiting word from some one. Finally William J. Youngs, the private secretary of Governor Roosevelt, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, entered the hotel and proceeded to Senator Hanna's rooms, and there was an instant suspicion that they had come from Governor Roosevelt, who, throughout the afternoon and evening, had been at the house of a cousin on Spruce street. Five minutes passed, and then Mr. Youngs and Mr. Butler came out of Senator Hanna's room, and Senator Hanna sent word to the newspaper correspondents that he had something to say to them. When they had gathered in his room he read the statement outlined above.

Senator Hanna was then asked if Mr. Long's friends acquiesced in his selection as arbitrator:

"Yes," answered Senator Hanna, "Mr. Long, Mr. Doliver, Mr. Scott, Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, in fact all the candidates did."

"Was Governor Roosevelt consulted?"

"Governor Roosevelt," replied Senator Hanna, "put his affairs in my hands also."

SITUATION SUMMED UP.

The vice presidential situation, as it has developed, and will end in the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt, is summed up by a careful observer as follows: "Governor Roosevelt was perfectly honest and above board in the position he has taken and held, in that he did not want the vice presidential office. By nature he is unfitted for it, for he is very vitally clever and needs work to care for his surplus energy. The vice presidency does not supply this. Normally, the Vice President presides over the Senate, but that august body always elects a president, who can act in the absence of the Vice President, who is, in reality, the superfluous fifth wheel to the governmental coach. It is an office that, too, entails entertaining and calls for great expenditure, when properly kept up, and Roosevelt is comparatively a poor man. The office, too, is looked on as a burial ground of political hopes, and all these things combined to harden the Governor's determination not to run for the office. Such was the situation when Roosevelt came here from New York, and he came here firmly determined to adhere to his announcement that he would not run for the office. But he was absolutely unprepared for the overwhelming demand for his nomination he was to be called on to face, and it is not too much to say that he was absolutely overcome by it. As delegation after delegation came to him and urged him to run, little by little it was borne in on him that he must respond to this demand of the country for his services. In the meantime, however, other forces had been at work and there were those who had axes to grind. Platt was and is, at any and all hazards, crazy to get